co-operative societies can be invested only in gilt-edged securities.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—The Government have purchased 10 per cent of the shares. Could they not go in for more?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Just to show their interest in, and also to have proper control over, the concern they have taken 10 per cent of the shares. That seems to be sufficient.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Do the Government give any special concessions to this concern?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Nothing beyond giving water and electric power at concession rates.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—If the Government take more shares, will they not get more profit?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Profit-making is not the sole object of Government. Besides, the shares are being freely subscribed for by the public.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Are the bulk of them Mysoreans or outsiders?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Notice.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO.—Is there enough raw material to feed the factory?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Yes.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO.—Will there be a favourable market for all our finished goods?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—It is hoped so.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO.—Are Government aware that raw material from outside is finding heavy sales within the State and stocks of our waste silk are accumulating?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That is why we are starting the Waste Silk Factory here, so that all the raw material may be put to proper use.

Central Radio Station.

Q.—5. **Messrs. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR** and **M. SIDDE GOWDA** (Special Interests); **V. VENKATAPPA** and **T. MADIAH GOWDA** (Channapatna Taluk); **Patel VEERE GOWDA** (Doddballapur Taluk); **G. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA** and **S. KARIAPPA** (Kankanhalli Taluk); **R. DASAPPA** (Devanhalli Taluk); **H. GANGAPPA** and **M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY** (Magadi Taluk); **Nilgiri G. SANJEEVIAH** and **S. SHARABHANNA** (Anekal Taluk); **Patel GANGIAH** (Nelamangala Taluk); **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH** (Closepet Municipality) and **VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA** (Closepet Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) is it a fact that both in the Assembly and in the Legislative Council a desire has been expressed that Government should erect a Central Radio Station in the State and instal loud speakers in as many villages as possible;

(*b*) what are the financial implications of the scheme;

(*c*) has the idea been taken up by Government;

(*d*) what efforts have the Government made so far in this direction;

(*e*) will the Government be pleased to state why they have not given effect to the desire of the people in this matter?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) No definite scheme of a State broad-casting service has been worked out.

Government have, however, sanctioned an initial equipment grant of Rs. 6,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of two years to the Akash Vani Broadcasting Station of Dr. Gopalaswamy at Mysore.

The Mysore City Municipality have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 during the current year to the Akash Vani.

The Bangalore City Municipality is taking action for installing a short wave transmitting set at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—What are the attempts made so far by the Government in the direction of having a central radio station in the State?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—A committee has been appointed to investigate into the matter and submit its report.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—What is the estimated cost of the scheme?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—We will know it only after the committee's report is received.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—Will the Government sanction the proposal of the Bangalore City Municipality to instal a transmitting set?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—We have asked the municipality for certain information which is awaited.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—In Mysore there is already a station and Bangalore City wants to have one. Instead of having small stations in more than one place, would it not be better to have one central station for the entire State with receivers in a large number of places?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The suggestion will be considered after the committee's report is received.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR.—Will you urge the committee to expedite their report?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Yes.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—When was the committee constituted?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—More than a year ago, but the President is on leave and so there has been some delay.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO.—Are the Government earnest about the scheme?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Certainly.

Mr. T. MARIAPPA.—Are there any Radio specialists in the State?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—I cannot answer the question.

Mr. T. MARIAPPA.—Will the Government depute any one for undergoing training abroad in this branch of science?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The question may have to be considered in course of time.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—BILLS.

I. General Principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan) explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:—

From the special report received from the High Court on the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, it is seen that, in a large number of cases, the claim for the benefit of the Regulation was rejected, indicating that vexatious applications are often put in either to protract suits or in the hope of getting the benefit of provisions not intended for such applicants. Under the Regulation, at present, a party to a suit can raise the question of status of an agriculturist for claiming the benefit of the Regulation, at any stage of the suit. Such a provision might have been appropriate when the Regulation was first introduced and affected pending suits. In fairness to the plaintiff and to the courts it is desirable that in all future suits (instituted after a date to be fixed) the defendant should be required to state his claim for the benefit of the Regulation at the earliest possible moment.

The Agriculturists' Relief Regulation is proposed to be amended accordingly.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, in opposing the measure, said that the raiyats in the State were not in a position to pay their dues in time and as a consequence thereof, the moneylenders were proceeding against the landed properties of their debtors for the recovery of the dues. It was with the object of helping the raiyats in such a plight that the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation was brought into force. The amendment before the House was to the effect that the agriculturist-defendant should be required to raise the question of his status at the very outset. But the defendant, being illiterate, often did not know that there was a law which would give him relief. He did not know even the effect of his not securing and producing